Liverpool Produce Market. Asses are heavy at 25,50 27,6 for both Pots and Pearls.
Rasin in brisk demand; 3,700 abls, sold at \$,0 for common, to 16,6

RESIN is brisk demand; 3,700 shis, sold at \$40 for common, so \$10 for fine.

TURPENTINE—No sales. Good is worth \$1.6; Spirits of Turpentine Purpentine. Turpentine Purpentine. Turpentine Purpentine. Turpentine Purpentine. Turpentine Purpentine. Turpentine. Tu

London Markets.

Meses Baring Brothers report the Colonial and Foreign Produce for the Keady, but, owing to the holidays, business had not been large. Coffee was very firm in London and on the Costinent, and was needly held for higher rates, but the demand was moderate. Ordinary laws in Holland was quoted at Sic.

Sucas steady, with a trade demand for West India at full rates. Funding and Bengai tregular.

The steady. Not much daug-holders awaiting their China latters. Tallow immer—47, 6 on the spot and 48; for late delivery.

Rough Tubernythe scarce. The first strivals will commund 11/6 db.

12. Spirits steady.

RICE—The business is confined to American at 9/6.

COTTON—The week's sales amount to 5,000 belos East India at full prices.

FLOUR sells at 21/2024, with a limited business and large arrivals. Little peaking in floating eargies of Whear or Corns.

Molassin steady. No males.

Lineard Carris in recal demand at unchanged rates, but to effect males in any quantity, condensions would have to be made.

Sprant Oir, steady. Other Fish Oils quite unchanged. Olive slow for alle, but held firmly at 202, Palm 36. Rape cheaper.

of sale, but held firmly at 203, Palm 36, Rape cheaper.

Wool.—1s active. Prices of the better descriptions ruling a head of previous quotations. Experiors were buying freely.

Glasgow Markets.

Ginagow Markets.

John Athaya & Co report more firmness in Beradstuffs gonerally, but without leading to any nuterial advance.

Wheat and Floor are held firmly for extreme rates.

No arrivals of Bacon, and rather less inquiry.

Shoot.Deas would bring 50s.

CHESSE sente.

BERF neglected.

A very trilling business doing in Pork.

Fine Greess Butting readily worth 50s.

No inquiry for Lard. The stock was light.

Tatlow firm, with an approach to speculation. Contracts for the rest of the smouth ave been taken at 45s; an advance of 2s, is confidently expected.

No change in Oils.

Askers rather firmer.

Fine Rasin inquired for, but the week's sales were trilling.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The business in Yarne has been large, with an advance of jarid. § London Money Market.

Money in increased demand; 3 \$\psi\$ cent. is the lowest rate of discount on prime short dates. The funds have been irregular from political Eastern ramors. Cossons closed at 1005 for money; Standard Gold quoted at 77/9; Eagles, 78/5\psi\$; new Dollars, 4/11\psi\$; American Securities.

Mesers Bell & Son report that business had been active during the week, and prices generally firm. Baring Brothers report some transactions in Marylands at 98; Boston, 4; Pcents, at 101; 2102; Orleans 6a, 91; Eric Convertible Bonds, 91;. No variation in other secu-

The sales of Cotton for the week ending Mih May inclusive, were \$.500 hales, mortly American.

Tonacco-Sinull sales at sight concessions. The stock on hand was \$1,560 hales, including \$9,700 American. The market is without ani-

11,660 bales, including 59,700 American. The market is without ammation.

After the receipt of the Pacific's alvices, our correspondent write(28th): "Our Corron market is very heavy to-day. Sales only 250 Corrers are rising, and St. Domingo is now worth 5 fr., while last month it sold at 50 250 r.

A sure unchanged. But hittle doing.

Ruce shally botter. Sales of Carelina to the extent of 200 tieroes at 256,56 2512.75.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New-York—17th, Stella at Cadir; Rasted, Deal. 19th, George Utard. 23d, Liebnita, Plymouth; Sheridan, Liverpool; Charles James, Deal. 21st, Agnes Schilling, Scilly. 23th, Victoria, Gravesend; John Clementa, Deal.

Arr. from Savannah 24th, a bark in the Clyde.

Arr. from Charleston 14th, Concha Alteant; 24th, Odessu, Liverpool, Arr. from New-Orleans 20th, Industria, Mainast; 9th Carolina, Palerme; 19th, Fanny, Lechoura; 24th, Sarah Bridge, Wurtemburg; Havre, Oid England, do; burk Head St. Heleun; 28th, Narayao, Liverpool.

Arr. fm. Mobile 24th, Trenten, at Havre.

Sild. for New-York 25th, David Camon, Antarctic, Jacob Westerreit, fm. Liverpool; 25th, Standand; Washington, fm. Southampton; 23d, Dutchman, Hamburgh; 24th, Friendship fm. Sanderland; 25th, Lagdon, fm Bistol; Australan, fm. Liverpool.

Salled for Phinis-elphia—Bressus, from Liverpool.

Salled for Phinis-elphia—Bressus, from Liverpool.

Salled for Wilmington on 19th, Clara Wheeler; 24th, Hawlett, from Liverpool.

Passengers.

Passengers.

The Canada brings 2: passengers, as follows:
Mesers Sears Jr., Miss Sears Mr. and Mrs. Kohn, Sir Charles Lyell, hady and maid, Joseph Whitsomb, Mr. and Mrs. Chowing and two ellifron, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Trakerman, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeters, Mr. and Mrs. Hunnin, a children and naid, Mr. Hunnin, Jr. Col. Hughes, Mesers, Kurtee, Herr, Sekes, Herrish, Franke Viller, J. D. Hughes, Mesers, Kurtee, Herr, Sekes, Herrish, Franke Viller, J. D. D. Trakerman, Mr. Malker, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. And Mrs. Walker, Misses F. and Ann Walker, Mr. Nathan Herr, Rev. Mr. Hisselferer, Samerleer, Dr. Childs and lady, Mrs. Rev. Mr. Hisselferer, Samerleer, Dr. Childs and Index. Mrs. Rev. Mr. Hisselferer, Samerleer, Mr. Machand, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Meraher, Mr. Marchand, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Blingham, Miss Asherse, Mr. Wm. Footh, Mr. Stermary, Mr. and Mrs. Haves, Thomas Margins, Mrs. Stark, three Misses Sterk, W. H. Stark, Mrsser, Corelae Guitrey, Jacob Lipman, Nicholson, Banker, Bliondell Mutt, Heath, Allen and Edward.

The Canada sailed at 9 P. M. for Boston, where she will

Yesterday morning, as two men named W. Van Tassel and J. G. Segar, from Westchester county, who had been purchasing horses in this section, were passing through the woods in the southern part of this county, they were attacked by two highwaymen, and Segar was shot and instantly killed, whereupon his companion fied. Upon returning with assistance the murdered man was found with his peckets rifled of about \$150 and a valuable watch. P. S.—The murderers of Segar were arrested and lodged in all this morning, to await an examination. Van Tassel leaves, to-day, with the body of his friend, for New-York.

Later from Rto Janeiro.

"We have received Rio Janeiro dates to the 25th April.
The U. S. steamer Water Witch arrived there on the 23d, en route for Rio Plate.
The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia sailed from Rio on the 23d April for Macae.
The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia sailed from Rio on the 23d April for Macae.
The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia sailed from Rio on the 23d April for Macae.

Jamestown at Buenos Ayres-all well. STILL LATER

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 7, 1955. The bark Clintonia, Wright, has arrived here with Rithe bark Childenia, Wright, has arrived here will Kio dates to the 27th April, bringing 3,000 bags of Coffee. The stock of Flour at Kio was inequasing, and was estimated at 40,000 bhls. Baltimere sold at \$140 \$10: Philadelphia at \$150 \$16; Richmond at \$220 \$23. Sales of New Orleans were making at 14/500. In Coffee the operations were restricted, freer arrivals from the interior were increasing the stock. Holders' views were too high for buyers. Sales of some wived lots and surgery were too high for buyers. of some mixed lots, good firsts and superior, were made at 4 100 0 4 200. Exchange was nominal at 27 2 281. In Freights no transactions for the States are reported—the

quotations are nominally \$1 ... # \$1 10, and 5c. 4 bag.

ROUSE'S POINT, Monday, June 6, 1826, 11 P. M. A full meeting of the slockholders in the Ogdensburg Railroad was held here to night, the attraction being the Consolidation of Northern railroads under one board of

The annual report showed the total earnings of the year 1852 to be \$480,127; expenditures, \$284,290. The report shows an increase of moome over 1851 of 48 per cent, and of expenses 88 per cent. No unsettled claim exists but that of Mr. Beiknap.

No dividend will be declared on the earnings of 1852, but the isomers will.

the income will pay all expenses and interest on the debt; and should the income continue to increase as anticipated, the stockholders will soon be in receipt of handsome divi-

dends.

Mr. Crane, in answer to questions, explained the financial conditions of the Company, and then proceeded to speak of the errors of the present management, and argued that the remedy was to make one line of railroad from the tide-water at Boston to Lake Ontario. This matter was under ssion at midnight.
ROUSE'S POINT, Tuesday, June 7, 1853.

The anti-Crane ticket was elected by about 1,700 majority. Chandler's vote was 11,302; Holbrook's, (on both tickets.) 18,318; Lee, (on both tickets.) 18,338. The highest vote on the Consolidation ticket was 8,363. It is said that the ticket elected is opposed to Consolidation.

The Behring's Straits Expedition

The necessary repairs having been made to the United States steamer John Hancock, the Behrings Straits Expe-dition has finally sailed.

Death of a Railroad Agent

Mr. Allen W. Bowen, the Agent of the Western Raiiroad, at Shaker Village, was crushed to death this morning, while detaching a portion of a freight train.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE-EXTRA SESSION. SENATE....ALEANY, Tuesday, June 7, 1833.
The bill authorizing the appointment of 35 Notaries Public, in addition to the present number, was passed.
The bill to alter the Commissioner's map of Brooklyn,

BILLS PASSED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. To organize the Twenty first Ward, New York To amend the Mechanic's Lieu law in the County of

Mr. COOLEY attacked the bill as mischievous and calcuisted to injure alike employer and mechanic. It was a fatile affair—just a surface-like aftempt to produce a sort of reform, without doing it at all. Mr. C. detailed his expe-rience in building in New-York. All these billstend to throw

Mr. VANDERBILT said all the talk of the Senator from the lat, was for the purpose of protecting the rich owners. It happens that they are the parties affected—not the poor

Mr. BABOCK-All bills of this kind are misn Mr. BABOCK—All bills of this kind are mishom is. They are bills to get mechanics into law suits, and to furnish employment for lawyers. And yet there is a great desire to have these lieu laws. The statue book is full of them. As this is a local one, and seems well drawn, it had probably best pass. All these bills induce mechanics to make contracts with irresponsible persons; they rely on their lieu and then go to a lawyer to find out how to enforce it. This goes to the benefit of the profession rather than to the mechanic.

The bill passed. Recess.

Mr. NEWCOMB introduced a bill relative to the Su-preme Court of New-York.

The bill to organize a Free School in East Chester was

The Senate, in Committee, considered the bill to restrict the power of Municipal Corporations in respect to the Contracting of Debts. The bill was discussed at length, amended and reported to the Senate.

The question of agreeing with the report was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. The Senate's resolution for a Committee of Conference as received.

Mr. Burnovous moved that the Canal Committee be the Committee on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER said that under the standing rule of the House the motion was unnecessary, and he should appoint

such a Committee. BILLS PASSED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. To amend the Charter of Greenwood Cemetery. To amend the Act for the Improvement of Highways in

Mr. Odell brought in a bill to charter the village of Yon-The bill authorizing the Ministers and Deacons of the The fall authorizing the sinsters and Descous of the Reformed Butch Church on the corner of Greene and Heuston-sts., New-York, to change their corporate name.

was passed.

An hour was passed in a call of the House.
The following Committee of Conference on the Cana'
Resolutions was appointed: Messrs, Loomis. West, Champlin, Case, Littlejohn. Adjourned.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Improvements there and in the Vicinity. The village at Niagara Falls has always been one of the

slowest places in the country. All the energy of Nature there seemed to be exhausted in the catarac', leaving the people lazy and sleepy. With unrivalled capacities for manufacturing, one paper-mill, a grist-mill, and one or two saw-mills have alone profited by the incomparable waterpower. Rathbun tried to change this, but exploded before his scheme was carried through. Since that failure the place has grown very slowly, and with the exception of two or three large and fine hotels to accommodate the crowd of summer visitors, it is but little larger or more active than it was fifteen years ago. The building of the Great Western Railroad from Detroit

across Canada, and the Railroad from Rochester, have now given a start to everything at the Falls, and the place must henceforth rapidly advance in numbers of people and in in. dustrial production. The present suspension bridge being strong enough only to carry over ordinary carriages, a new one is to be built for the use of the trains. This bridge is to be 25 feet in width, having a single railroad track with a footpath on each side. It will hang directly over the present one, ofeet higher in the air. When it is completed the frontier line will be abolished so far as the railroads are concerned, and passengers may be landed opposite. Detroit from the cars in which they take their seats at Albany, having crossed. the famous Niagara upon wires, 330 feet above its bed. Another great work now going on in that vicinity is the

cutting of a railroad track from just below the Falls to Lewiston, in the gorge of the river itself. For the greater part of the way it is cut in the hard limestone, and when it is completed, the cars will roll along to their destination with the precipi tous rock rising on one hand, and the whirling, foaming abyss of the river, at a foot of a second precipice, on the other. The entire descent to be accomplished is three hundred and twelve feet, giving a grade of about 90 feet to the mile. Two miles of this cutting will cost \$140,000; but even this expense is thought preferable to the long detours that would be required to descend to the plain at Lewiston by an inland line. Freight might indeed be carried up and down by an inclined plane at that place, while passengers could be conveyed in carriages, as has hitherto been done, but of course such means is not only inconvenient, but insufficient for a growing traffic. Accordingly, the daring project-conceived, we believe, by Mr. McNair, the engineer who superintends the work -of excavating a track in the side of the limestone bluff which forms the bank of the river, has been devised and is being energetically carried out. The shanties of laborers line the bank and the constant click of drills, the sound of blasting and the crash of exploded rocks they fall through the trees of the gorge and plunge into the depths below, daily invade the majesty of nature with the advance of a powe to which even Niagara and its precipices must become subservient, the power of industry. A bolder and more im. posing piece of engineering we never saw than is indicated by the line of the cutting as it appears now faintly marked along the face of the bluff. But in a few months the shrick of the locomotive will resound in the chasm, and long elected under trains of cars will move in safety up and down its sid-

Another admirable enterprise now executing is a hy-draulic canal and basin, intended to furnish water power at some distance below the village, and a mile, perhaps. from the cataract itself. The basin is marked out, and partly excavated, sufficiently near the verge of the bluff to be convenient for the construction of factories around it. It is to be three hundred feet long by ninety broad, and of sufficient depth The canal to supply water will start from the beginning of the rapids, and will be sixty feet wide by ten deep. Each mill can obtain any amount of fall by cutting a sluicsway through the reck to the edge of the bluff. There will be no limit to the power which can be furnished in this manner, and a great manufacturing center must grow up there, sufficiently remote from the Falls to leave their ablimity unaffected by mills and other works of mere presaic utility-a consideration of great weight in many

The plan of building a ship canal around the Falls on the American side is much talked of, under the impulse given by these great works. It would begin above the rapids, and end near Lewiston, and would dispense with the necessity which now compels our vessels to resort to the Welland Canal when they wish to pass from one lake to the other. To out such a canal through the rock which underlies the region, and finish the locks necessary to lift vessels above three hundred feet, would be both a tedious and costly enterprise. The expense is estimated at five

- We are sorry to say that Goat Island is not as well cared for as it should be. It ought to be kept more beautifully than any garden, for nature has made it the most enchanting of places. Instead of this it is quite neglected. There are no good paths; beneath the majestic trees a tangled undergrowth or decaying trunks arrest the steps of the wanderer; and nowhere is there a bed of flowers or any other evidence that the hand of man cherishes the spot and loves to highten and adorn its beauty. The visitors who resort to it must pay a considerable income to its proprie tors for the privilege of crossing the bridge, and we submit that the latter ought to beautify it as it deserves.

The Trainer Case—The Authority of the Supreme Court set at Defiance.

It was expected yesterday that Judge Barculo would have given his opinion on the application for an injunction

restraining Rose Cooper from taking the child Jane Trainer from the State; but as Mr. Culver did not produce the authorities premised the day previous no decision was pronounced. In the meantime, however, the counsel for the applicant, Mr. Culver, sued out a writ of kairas corpas and obtained a warrant under the 50th sec. of the Habeas Corpus act, in order to bring Mrs. Cooper and the child before the Court forthwith. There was at first some difficulty in getting this process executed, but Sheriff Orser having deputised Mr. Hegeman, one of the Deputy Sheriffs of Kings County, and Deputy Sheriff Cromley, of New York, accompanying him, the two started on their errand. At a late hour last evening, Mr. Hereman returned and related his adventures substantially, as follows: We two officers proceeded to No. 101 Mercer-st, and there arrested the child, and then extended the privilege to Rose Cooper to accompany it in the carriage to the office of James T. Brady, Esq. The arrest was made about 2] o'clock, after which the parties went to the office of Mr. Brady, in Warren st. Thence the carriage was dispatched for Capt. Rynders, who soon made his appearanceand within half an hour some fifty or sixty persons congregated about the corner of Church and Warren-sts., a point contiguous to the office of Mr. Brady. At this tim Hegeman, the Deputy Sheriff of Kings County, insisted upon taking the child forthwith before the Judge in Brooklyp, but was resisted by Sheriff Orser's Deputy, who had the writ of habeas corpus and the warrant in his possession, and who refused to give him custody of the child-At this juncture the powers delegated to the Brecklyn Deputy Sheriff were revoked by the Sheriff of New-York,

who had granted them. Upon a statement of these facts

by Hegeman, the Kings County Deputy Sheriff, Judge

Barculo issued attachments against Rose Cooper, Isaiah Rynders, and Mr. Cromley, New York Deputy Sheriff, re turnable this morning.

THE CHARTER AMENDMENT ELECTION. Full Returns of the Vote upon the Proposed Amend-ments to The City Charter.

This Election came of yesterday in a very quiet and orderly manner, and resulted in the acceptance of the Amendments by 33,321 majority in a vote of 36,672, about three-quarters of the usual poll. The opposition managed to get 3,351 votes. We give below the complete returns by Districts, and in another place the result by Wards, showing the majorities: Wards, showing the majorities:

Wards, Dist. For. Agist.

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2 . 271 121 2 . 274 30
3 . 108 159 3 . 264 7

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2 282			
3 386	6	2 191	28
4 166	50		7
		4 87	47
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		5 110	0
IV1 305	0.0	A CONTRACTOR	-
	67		96
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3 218	7.9	XIIII 404	17
4 102	91	2 371	37
5 126	45	3 991	108
174.4441 4.07			
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8 162	11	7 332	16
	-	8 389	11
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201003111111111111111111111111111111111	-	Marray 401	
30		4 409	70
		5 236	69
	7.0	Wasser 400	. 5947/

Total.....1788 During the evening a procession, accompanied by a band of music, paraded the streets with banners. The first

Eighth Ward. Amended Constitution Adopted. Cond— Credit is due our Vigliance Committee. (Giving the names of the Committee.) On the second-

The third was- We forgive our Exemies.

And on the fourth-AZARIAN FLAGG, the Champion of Reform We republish, as matter of reference, the Amendments

We republish, as matter of reference, the Amendments ratified by the above unprecedented vote:

As Acr further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. Fassed April 12, 1835.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do emact as follows:
SECTION 1. The legislative powers of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen, who, together, shall form the Common Conneil of the City.

The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each Ward, who shall be elected by the people of the respective Wards for two years. The Board of Councilmen shall consist of sixty members, to be elected from as many districts, who shall be sworn unto office on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election, and shall hold their offices for one year, and shall receive the same compensation as the Aldermen.

SEC 2. The members of the Board of Aldermen first elected under this act shall be classified as follows: On or before the first Tuesday in December succeeding the next general election, the Clerk of the City and County of New-

before the first Tuesday in December succeeding the next general election, the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, shall, in the presence of the Mayor, Recorder, and Contreller, or a majority thereof, draw from a box, to be provided for the purpose, in which two ballots shall have been deposited, having thereon respectively, either the word "odd" or the word "even," one ballot; if the ballot so drawn shall have thereon the word "odd," then the term of effice or the Aldermen chosen from Wards having an edd numerical designation shall expire on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and in case the ballot having thereon the word "even" shall be drawn, then the term of office of office of the Aldermen having an even numerical designation shall expire

on on the first Monday in January one thousand eight nun-dred and fifty six. At all subsequent elections, Aldermen shall be elected for the full term of Two Years. Sec. 3. For the election of Councilmen, the said City shall be divided into sixty Districts of contiguous territory, and as near as may be of equal population, each of which shall choose one Councilman. The Common Council shall so divide the City into such Districts on or before the first Monday in Sectional roots and thereafter within one year Monday in September next, and thereafter within one year after the State and National Census shall have been completed, the Common Council shall in like manner re-district

Said City.
Sac. 4. Every act, resolution or ordinance appropriating meney or involving the expenditure of money not ren-dered imperative under provisions of any State law, shall originate in the Board of Councilmen, but the Board of Aldermen may propose or concur with amendments as in other cases.

other cases.

Signature of two thirds of all the members elected to each Board shall be necessary to pass any act, ordinance or resolution of the Common Council, which shall have been returned by the Mayor, with his objections.

Signature of the Council of the

General or Special Sessions, in the City and County of New York: but this section shall not prevent his exercis-ing the power of a Magistrate on the arrest, commitment, or bailing of offenders, except that he cannot set the bail rge a person arrested or committed by another

Sec. 7. All ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be leased, Sic. 7. All ferries, docks, piers and sups shan be leased, and all leases and sales of public property and franchises, (other than grants of land under water, to which the owner of the upland shall have a preemption right,) shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder who will give adequate security, (no lease hereafter given, except as the sum may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing, shall be for a longer period than ten years, and all ferry leases shall be revocable by the Common Council for mismanagement or neglect to provide a dequate and all ferry leases shall be revocable by the Common Council for mismanagement or neglect to provide adequate accommodation. All persons acquiring any ferry lease or franchise under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings, and other property of the former lessees actually necessary for the jurposes of such ferry. Previous notice of all sales referred to in this section, shall be given under the direction of the Controller for thirty days, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

persemployed by the Corporation.

Sec. 8. No bids shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to troppration upon any debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corpo-

8. No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the Anniversary of the National Independence, the 23th of November (Evacuation Day.) and the Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington, unless by the vote of three-fourths of all the members elected in each Board of the Common ouncil.

Sec. 10. No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim,

SEC. 10. No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim, under any contract with the Corporation, or for any service on its occount or to its employment, shall be allowed SEC. 11. The officers of the Police, and Policemen, shall hereafter be appointed by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor. Recorder and City Judge,

SEC. 12. All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of \$250, shall be by contract, founded on scaled bids, or on proposals made in compliance with the public notice for the full period of ten days, and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security. All such bids or proposals shall be opened by given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security. All such bids or proposals shall be opened by the heads of departments advertising for them, in the pres-ence of the Controller and such of the parties making ay desire to be present.

There shall be a bureau in the Department of

Finance, to be called the "Auditing Bureau," and the Chief Officer thereof shall be "Auditor of Accounts." It shall revise, audit and settle all accounts in which the City is as follows:

concerned as debtor or creditor; it shall keep an account of each claim for or against the Corporation and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same, with reasons therefor, to the Controller. The Controller shall report to the Common Council once in ninety days the name, and decision of the Anditor upon the same, together with the final action of the Controller thereon. All moneys drawn from the City Treasury shall be upon youthers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor and annoyed by the Controller.

penditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor and approved by the Controller.

See, 14. Every person who shall promise, offer, or give, or cause, or and, or abet in causing to be promised, offered or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered or given to any member of the Common Council, or to any officer of the Corporation after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his sent, any money, goods, right of action, or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action, on any question, matter, cause or proceeding, which may be then prinding, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a State Prison, for a term not exceeding ten years, or shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Every officer in this section enumerated who shall accept any such gift, or any promise. the discretion of the Court. Every officer in this section enumerated who shall accept any such gift, or any promise, or undertaking, to make the same under any agreement or undertaking, that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment, urder the Charter of the City of New York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every person of fending against either of the provisions of this section, shall be a competent witness against any other person of fending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Grand Jury or in any Court in the same manner as other persons, but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testiving.

Sec. 15. No contract by the Supervisors shall be valid.

States.

thanks of the Society. After which, on motion, the meet-

NEW-GRANADA.

Religious Liberty.

whatever. That there shall be no legal obligation to con

ious denominations. That compulsory contributions for

the support of religious worship shall cease after the first

In the official document presented to Congress, the ques-

tion of religious liberty is argued at length and with ability.

Referring to this country, it says: " In the United States of

America the teleration of worship and religious independence are absolute. The Government recognizes no edu-cational authority or class; it sees only citizens and foreign-

ers, but no priests. In that country of liberty and progress.

which opens its doors to all the nations of the world, only

edifying example of virtue. There, the priests have no

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

We have advices from Bermuda to May 25, with cor.

be glad to be debarred all opportunity of procuring the intoxicating bowl. In the event of such a measure falling to pass, the talk again is, that it would be a step forward

provement to increase the duties on spirits and lower of duties on wines and malt liquors, so as to create a range in the drinking habits of the people, by placing fore them comparatively innovious wines, &c., at a lower

weather continued excessively warm, retarding the growth of the young canes. The Grenadians are evidently fonder of editors than lawyers, there being but one practising Bar-rister in the Island, while the number of newspapers has

quake experienced since the great one of 1843 was felt there on the 4th inst., "startling all the inhabitants from

At Deminics, we regret to find the Yellow Fever pre

veiling, and among its victims, Mrs Blackall, the Govern or's lady. The conduct of the Governor, since his ap-pointment, was reviewed in the House of Assembly, and se

erely censured, in several particulars, by various mem

verely ceneured, in several particulars, by various mem-bers, and a resolution carried by a mojority of 11 to 5, de-claring a want of confidence in him, and that his removal from the Government would be of advantage to the welfare of Deminica; for which end a Committee of the House was also appointed, to draw up an address to the Queen on

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT SPANISH BONDS .- The Wash-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ington Union has the following official communication:

ently increased to four.

NIGUA Dates to May 6. The severest shock of earth-

r slumbers, few of whom again retired during the

ing adjourned to the first Tuesday in October next.

EC. 15. No contract by the Supervisors shall be valid, unless expressly authorized by statute, and such as are au-thorized must be made in the manner provided in the 12th

section of this act.

Sec. 16. All ordinary appropriations made for the support and government of the Alms House Department, shall before the same are finally paid, be submitted to the Governors of the Alms House, to a Board of Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Centroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of

the Bloard of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Councilmen.

If the said Commissioners approve of the appropriations, they shall report the same to the Board of Supervisors; if they shall disapprove of the same, they shall return them with their objections to the Governors of the Alms House for reconsideration adhere by a vote of two thirds of all the Governors them in office, to the original appropriations, they shall return them to the Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to the Board of Supervisors.

Sic. 17. The Board of Education shall also submit in like manner all appropriations required by them, to the Commissioners named in the last preceding section; and said appropriations shall be subject to all the provisions of said section, so far as the same may be applicable.

Sic. 18. All such parts of the Charter of the City of New-York, and the several acts of the Legislature amending the same, or in any manner affecting the same, as are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed but so much and such parts thereof as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this law shall not be considered as repealed, altered or modified, or in any form affected thereby, but shall continue and remain in full force and effect.

Sign 19. The powers now vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in granting and recolving

tinue and remain in full force and effect.

Size, 19. The powers now vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, in granting and revoking tavern licenses, together will all other powers of Excess Commissioners, shall be henceforth vested in the Mayor, with the Aldermen and Councilmen representing the district in which the premises of the party licensed, or to be it censed, may be located.

Size, 20. This act shall be submitted to the approval of the electors of the City and County of New York, at an SEC. 20. This act shall be submitted to the approval of the electors of the City and County of New York, at an election to be held in the said City, on the Tursday next succeeding the first Monday in June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three. The tickets, which shall be polled at such election shall contain either the words. In favor "of amendments to Charter," and if a majority of all persons voting thereon at such election shall vote the ticket. In favor of amendments to Charter, this act shall become a law if a majority of such electors shall vote the ticket. Against the amendments to Charter, this act shall be void.

SEC. 21. The Common Council are hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary arrangements, by ordinance or otherwise for the conduct and regulation of all elections authorized under the provisions of this act, and in conformity, as far as may be, to the General Election Laws.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office.

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of and origi-nal law.

nsl law.

Given under my hand and seal of office at the City of Albany, this sixteenth day of April, one theusand eight hundred and fifty three.

Arch D. Campbell, Dep. Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening at their rooms, in the New-York University, the usual number of persons present. Dr. De Witt, Presi dent: Maussell B. Field, Secretary. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Several donations of books to the Society were duly acknowledged, and some new members elected.

Mr. Moore moved that all fees derived from life memberships should hereafter be appropriated to the Fire proof Building Fund. Carried.

Mr. E. C. Benedict proposed a resolution, in substance as follows: That the Building Fund at present on hand be deemed sufficient for the purpose for which it was originally intended. Carried. A number of interesting communications were read and

ordered to be placed on file. The President then introduced

the orator of the evening, Joseph Blunt, Esq., who proceeded to read the following paper on "The Title of the United States to the North-Western Territory." In the last paper that I had the honor of reading before his Society, I endeavored to establish the following propositions, that the only colonies that pretended to have claims Pench. The weather was favorable for the planter?

Biagrapors.—Our dates are to the 11th. The Globe, of
that island, is confident the present Sugar crop will fall
short of the crop of last year by more than 25 per cent.

The Legislature has, among other bills, passed one granting aid toward the Public Library, in which a salary of £50
a year is provided for the Librarian.

Greyand.—Dates to the 6th May. We are glad to notice
there was little or no fever in the Island at that date. The
wastler, continued excessively warm, retarding the growth. to any portion of the territory north-west of the Ohio River were Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York and Virginia;

on the north and south and east, ending west to the Pacific, while New York and Virginia had indefinite claims as royal provinces, comprehending all the royal domain not specifically granted to other provinces.

That while the limits of New York and Virginia on the sea shore were well known, their northern and western boundaries were unsettled and disputed, not only by Massachusetts and Connecticut, but also by France, whose settlements on territory confessedly French gradually ex-tended to lands claimed by England, until a war ensued that resulted in the expulsion of France from her North

the two former claiming under charters with definite limits

nerican possessions. That when peace was proclaimed the crown, by virtue of an undisputed prerogative, determined to establish the western limits of the royal provinces, so as to confine them within the Alleghany mountain ridge, and that this was done by the proclamation of 1763, without remonstrane or objection on the part of the colonists.

or objection on the part of the colonists.

That previous to the revolution the colonies did not claim as within their limits any part of the north-west territory, which had been previously annexed to Quebec by the crown, in the exercise of an undisputed prerogative.

We now come to the opening of another scene in the great draws of American history.

Shortly after the recombinatory.

wa of American history, after the peace of 1763, the avowed determination of the British Government to govern the American fion of the British Government to govern the American Colonies upon different principles from those formerly adopted, produced a corresponding determination on their part not to submit to the new system. At first the efforts of their Delegates in the Continental Congress were di-rected to bring about a settlement of the difficulties upon a ermanent and equitable basis.

They soon, however, became convinced that there could e no safety in any connection with England, and they re-

1776, they accordingly declared, by On the 4th of July, 1776, they accordingly declared, by an unanimous vote, "these united Colonies to be free and "independent States." This phrase is full of meaning, and

throws much light upon the doctrines of those statesmen who have questioned with so much ability and earnestness who have questioned with so much the powers of the General Government. Among the acquisitions which were then regarded as the

Among the acquisitions which were then regarded as the almost certain results of the centest was the royal domain beyond the Alleghanies.

As to the territory within the undisputed limits of the colonies, there was no difficulty. If the United States succeeded in establishing their independence, the right of the States to the lands within these particular boundaries was beyond cispute. The lands beyond those limits were differently situated.

To much the largest portion of territory thus situated, Corgress made claim as the common property of the States.

Where the question was as to the right of two States, Commissioners were appointed to decide between the two but where the claim was in behalf of the Confederacy,

but where the claim was in behalf of the Confederacy, there was no mode provided for an amicable adjustment. These claims to territory did not all arise at the commencement of the contest, but were insisted upon afterward as the nature of our political institutions became more fully developed. In instituting the State Government generally, no mention was made of the extent of the several States; but they were referred to as they had previously existed when Provinces. What their precise boundaries were, has been shown to have been very uncertain. The constitutions, therefore, which were then framed, were regulations for the conduct of the Governors, rather than claims of territory—political instruments, and not descriptions of boundaries. Two States, however, departed from this rule, and thereby gave a rise to a question, which retarded the adoption of the articles of confederacy for near ly four years; and, indeed, endangered the existence of the Republic. DAMAGES.-The New-York and New-Haven Railroad DAMAGES.—The New Jorn and New August Rainford Company have settled with one of the passengers by the late catastrophe at Norwalk—Mary Jane Williams, the Irish woman, on her way to Cabotville, who went down in the broken car, and lest her gold amounting to \$250, (not the \$750,) had the same restored to her by the Company at New Haven, before it was found, and \$500 in addition, for which she gave a receipt in full for all damages. Mrs. Williams passed through Springfield on Taesday night. Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette. A heavy frost visited this region on Sunday night last;
Fears are entertained that the fruit may have suffered some,
though it is believed not materially.

[Pontlac (Mich.) Genetic. June 4. The population of Troy will be 40,000 in 1855. The Whig makes this prediction, and we have no doubt it will be realized. [Troy [N. Y.] Times.

After going into the detail of the subject, he summed up

In reviewing the history of these cessions one cannot avoid contrasting the conduct of Virginia with that of New-York. With claims similar in their character, but altogether superior from the recent exercise and acknowledgment of sutherity in the Colonial Government, New York comes forward promptly, generously, without consideration or reservation, and cedes to the United States her title to that magnificent domains now occupied by the free States of the North-West. LABOR AND THE LABORERS.

Under the above head we propose to publish, as rapidly as convenient, a series of articles enceinedly portraying the state of Labov and the condition of the Laboves in the different parts of the United States. Statistical and other information upon the subject is solicited, and when used will be paid for by The Tribuse.

a means of livelihood.

THE NEEDLEWOMEN OF NEW YORK

to that magnificent domains now occupied by the free States of the North-West.
Virginia, on the contrary, holds back during the whole contest with England; opens a Load Office to embarrass Congress with the claims of squatters and occupants; compels that body to order their removal by military force; and finally when the war is over and Congress is at liberty to maintain the rights of the Confederacy without embarrassment from British interference, she offers a session coupled with conditions and reservations, which even her own son, the pure hearted Madison, true to his native State, but more true to his country, is connecled to join in rejecting. The question of the real cendition of that portion of our female population, who are compelled to earn their subsistence by the needle, is one that has frequently been forced upon our attention on various occasions : the pure hearted Madison, true to his native State, but more true to his country, is compelled to join in rejecting.

With these facts recurring to my mind, I could not avoid, when I saw the debaters in Congress, and even the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in a recent decision, join in attributing to Virginia the sole merit of bestowing upon the Union that fertile garden of the West, bringing them to your attention and claiming that your own State had some small share in that honor. That she too was in the same sense the mother of States, and when they and we recur with growing satisfaction to the intercourse which a wise and generous state policy has created and promoted between us; let us hot forget that at an earlier period the same generous spirit mads New-York take the first step and impart the first impulse to the mevement which has made them free, independent and powerful States. and though the existence of cases of great distress, caused by the inadequate remuneration made for the labor done has been admitted, we have more than once been called upon to show a different view of the picture, and have been presented by employers with a scene all couleur de rose--smiling damsels who would resent, as an insult, the application to themselves of the term "workwomen," and whose elegant apartments outskone those of the manufacturer who had furnished them wish the work they at times condescended to do. That this is a true sketch, so far as it goes, we are ready to admit : but it is exceptional, forming no criterion by which to At the close of the paper, Mr. BLEST was tendered the judge the condition of the real needlewomen who make, or ought to make, the pursuit in which they are engaged

We have been at the pains to institute a searching and impartial inquiry into the actual state of these The project of a law for a complete separation of Church and State in that Republic, has been submitted to the Congress of New Granada by the Executive. It provides that artisans, not confining our observations solely to the makers of clothes, whether coats, vests, pantaloans, or other articles of male attire, but have extended it to from the passage of the act, the temporal and spiritual various trades in which female labor is largely employed, authorities shall be entirely independent of each other, and such as the binders of boots and shoes, the parasolthat accordingly no civil functionary shall take part in the makers, and others: and in pursuit of this object we election of any exclesiastical officers of any religious sect have ascertained the existence of an amount of wretchtribute to the support of any religious worship or its min-isters. That every citizen of New Granada and resident foreigner shall have the unrestricted right to exercise pubedness, immorality, and crime-the consequence of their low earnings-truly appalling. The aim of our investigation has been to set forth truly and accurately, liely or privately the worship which he professes, provided for the knowledge of the public, the facts as they were that no existing law is thereby infringed. That the prelates and ministers of every religion shall be stoject to the laws of the Republic, in civil as well as in criminal affairs, on the revealed to us by the best of evidence-that of witnessing what we shall hereafter describe; and though our same terms with other citizens. That the Executive Power statements may incur the suspicion of exaggeration, shall not admit from the Papal Government any but purely we have not deviated in a single particular from the diplomatic agents, and for the sole purpose of negotiating strictest accuracy.

international affairs. That the prohibition of the Jesuits from entering the territory of the Republic shall continue in force. That the penalties against infringing on the free It cannot be too generally known that there are many employers who refuse to take advantage of the low terms at which labor may be had, and who pay in some instanexercise of Catholic worship shall apply to all other religces as much as ten times the price that is allowed at the "cheap shops," though the execution of the work is not proportionately superior, and only the same amount of time is expended on it. These men deserve all honor, and form a striking contrast to those ghouls who prey almost literally upon the flesh and blood of their poor We shall not in this place enter minutely into the

various prices paid at the different establishments, but we could indicate fifty at which the following is the recogbout a twentieth part of the clergy are Catholics, the rest clonging to other religious sects. Voluntary contributions nised scale for tailoresses: Summer vests, 18 cents each: pantaloons, 20 cents; light coats, 18 cents; all complete for wear. These prices would produce, in a working day of twelve hours, about 24 cents, provided if they do not enrich the ministers of worship, give them sufficient for a comfortable support. The people are rethey were not returned upon the hands of the worker, which they assuredly would be if not approved of. In ligious without being fanatical, and the clergy present an the case of the boot and shoe-binders, the average pay is power over the property of the chizens, nor does religion rather higher, though there are many who cannot earn more than \$1 50 per week. Shirts are paid, in numerous instances, at the rate of 8, 7, 5, and some as low as 4 cents a piece, three of them being a hard day's labor. The parasol stitchers are paid 4 cents a piece for coversuffer because there are no compulsory contributions for its support. Let us not doubt that we shall obtain the same results, by adopting the same system. Let us abandon these chimerical fears which to so great a degree retard ing the ribs with silk, and fastening it at the top; each parasol has eight divisions, which have to be sewed together, and afterward attached to the whalebone; at the progress of good principles and the prosperity of the the present time of the year the earnings of women engaged in this occupation are about \$2.50, but in winter, sponding dates from several of the British West Indies.

when on umbrella work, which is less remunerative, \$1.50 is nearer the weekly product.

It is unnecessary to follow this subject into any other trade, as those indicated alone employing some hundreds of women, the average of whose yearly income, it will thus be seen, at the best of the above prices, all doing full work responding dates from several of the British West Indies.

Bermuta — The Bermudian says: "Since Mr. F. Peel's letter to Mr. Card, of Manchester, has been perused here, announcing that Her Majesty had contirmed the New-Brinswick Act to Prevent the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquers, the talk about town is that our Legislatures should enter upon the same subject with right good will at an early day of the approaching session, and pass a law to prehibit the introduction into this colony of all intoxicating inquors; the talk is, further, that such a measure would meet with general approval, and that even unfortunate topers themselves have already avowed that they would be glad to be debarred all opportunity of precuring the the year round, amounts to ninety-one dellars? Nor, un-happily, have we yet fully removed the veil that conceals the horrors of this "cheap" system, as there is still a grade beneath that to which we have yet alluded. a kind of "middle system" having arisen. But, perhaps, some of the employers, after closing their stores in Broadway and "down town," instead of preceeding, chuckling gleefully over the large profits of the day, to their own hearths, there to meet all the happiness cen-tered in the domestic circle, will for once accompany us to the habitation of one of their own needlewomen, and permit us to introduce them to ker home. The contrast, if not favorable, may be instructive, and afford food for a fore them comparatively innexious wines, &c. at a lower ice than fiery, health destroying ardent spirits can be occured. Whether all this talk will amount to anything

little wholesome reflection.

In the low neighborhood of —st., unvisited by all f a practical nature, we cannot tell.

Trinipad.—Dates to the 7th ult. We notice that ship-This place to the 7th uit. We notice that shipping was in great demand to convey to England the sugar crop. The rate of freight per tun was £4 5s, sterling, and it was anticipated that it would soon rise to £5. It is stated in The Trivitation that at least 15,000 tuns of shipping, in addition to the vessels already loading, are required to carry away the balance of this year's crop. Capt. Danville, collector of Customs at Trinidad, (sent out by Sir J. Pakington) is dead, and the Governor has appointed J. Wildman, Eng. to the situation, until the Queen's pleasure is known. Demanded.—Dates from this Colony are to the 9th ult. The yellow fever had disappeared, but the small pox was very prevalent. Gov. Barkley, was to leave en that day in the steamer for England, and during his absence the administration of the Government would devolve on Mr. Walker, the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Beete, First Paisac Judge, had left the Colony on leave, and the vacancy had been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. N. Harvey to the Pench. The weather was favorable for the planter?

Barranders.—Our dates are to the 11th. The Giobe, of whose pursuits do not lead them to it, and adjacent to pressing her as to the mode by which they obtain means to purchase their clothes and pay for their lodging, you will learn that the dissolute men in the neigh-borhood—generally sailors just arrived in port—provide them, as well as many others in similar situations as needle-women, with the necessary funds. In a word, the low price allowed in the first instance prevents her giving any other pay than that of their board, and for the adirements of existence they are driven to a ditional req

life of prostitution! So far away up town as Twelfth-st, we will pay another visit. The house to which we now direct our steps is evidently inhabited by many families, and presents in the in terior such a picture of filthiness as is disgusting to look upon. Our business lies again at the top of the tene-ment, and as we mount the creaking and battered stairs we cannot fail to observe in those places where the plas-ter has not been knocked off, sentences of the vilest ob-scenity and blasphemy defacing the walls. On entering seenity and blasphemy defacing the walls. On entering the room we again find a woman, and four girls apparently not more than fifteen years of age, all engaged in vest making. The room itself is unendurably hot and stifling, but does not present that dismal lack of furniture we have before observed. The "middle system" is again in full force here, two of the young girls being "learners," and receiving board and logling for their services: the remainder, having acquired the trade, working for \$1 weekly, without food, and, for further means, all doubtless training in the same school as the unfortunates be

DEFARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1853. (WASHINGTON, June 4, 1853. Official information has been received at this Department that a large amount of Bonds, purporting to have been issued by Don Jorge de Chacon, the Consul of Spain at Philadelphia, payable in the year 1858, at Madrid, or at the said Consulate, with interest annually at six per cent, are in circulation at New York and elsewhere, for which the Government of Spain is not in any degree responsible, the said bonds having been issued without authority. Active measures have been taken by the Spanish Legation in this ture which is formed by the laws that at present govern labor. We leave undelineated the more harrowing scenes that we could present—the almost ceaseless toil to procure means to minister to the wants of a stricken mother, daughter, husband, or other near and dear rela-tive—the long-endering belief in the mercy and goodness of a Divine Providence, instilled in early youth, and durof a Divine Providence, instilled in early youth, and dur-ing better days, perhaps, by the pious example and pre-cepts of some revered mother, at length undermined by the long and seemingly endless selfishness of man—the irrevocable leap into the depths of vice, amid whose false galeties the memory of the past only torments and drives to greater recklessness—and, last of all, the ter-rible death scene. It is a relief to so sad a subject to be measures have been taken by the Spanish Legation in this country for the investigation of the alleged frand, and the functions of the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia have been JENNY LIND AT HOME .- A letter from Dresden, JENNY LIND AT HOME.—A letter from Dresden, dated April 12, says:

"During my short stay in the city, I have often passed the residence of Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt, or Jenny Lind—a name by which, here as elsewhere, she is best known. They reside in the finest section of the town, called the English quarter. Dresden is without doubt their future residence, although they have not yet purchased, as was reported in America. They have been negotiating for a very beautiful situation on the bank of the river, a short distance above the city, now occupied by the Elysium, which they would remove and build according to their pleasure, but thus far all efforts to obtain it have proved unsuccessful." able to record that the wretchedness of needlewomen has in many instances been assuaged by private benevolence which, though quite unable to contend with any degree which, though quite unable to contend with any degree of success, or indeed without attempting such a task, (as the magnitude of the evil places its extinction utterly beyond the capabilities of any private exertions)—against the wide-spread poverty which its inquiries brought to light, has been the means of judiciously distributing a vast amount of comparative comfort among the most requiring relief. There are several charit. argent cases requiring relief. There are several charit-able societies, which, during the winter months, distrib-ate gratuitously, to deserving objects, principally the aged and sick, weekly allowances of coal and money, with aged and sick, weekly allowances of coal and money, with occasional presents of flannel and other articles which the rigor of the season renders almost indispensable, and which, wishout such aid, they would be unable to procure. which, without such ask, also been opened during the winter months of the last few years, all the expenses of which are defrayed by a lady whose most honorable distinction it isto "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." and who has devoted that time which is usually appropriated by those in a similar position in society, to social festivities, solely to the discovery and relief of the most destitute of those of her own sex who try to live by needlework. The plan

she adopts is to hire a large house (the rent of which she

These are, alas! but faint outlines of the terrible pic-